

**CONFIDENTIAL,**

No. 51 of 1891.

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,**

**Received up to 24th December 1891.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 22nd December, Lord Lansdowne and says that Lord Lansdowne does not native states. bear an attitude of hostility towards native states, as did Lord Dufferin. Indeed, his lordship is anxious to heal up the wounds inflicted by his predecessor. In his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, he referred to feudatory states, making special mention of Kashmír, Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore, and expressed his full confidence in the loyalty of chiefs. It is a matter of satisfaction that the large sums of money spent by them in welcoming the Viceroy to their states during his late tour have not been entirely thrown away. In view of the unsatisfactory state of political affairs, it is necessary that the Government of India should pursue a conciliatory policy and gain the good-will of Indian princes. The restoration of the Mahárája of Kashmír to power is a step in the right direction. His power should be still further increased, but a British cantonment should be established on the Kashmír frontier, owing to the near approach of the Russians on that side. The Mahárája will readily recognize the necessity for the adoption of such a measure. The feelings of the Begam of Bhopal were greatly hurt by the dishonour to

Circulation,  
175 copies.



which her husband, the late Nawáb Sadiq Hasan Khán, had been subjected by the Government of India. The only way to conciliate her is to bestow a suitable title on her son, Nawáb Ali Hasan Khán.

Circulation,  
235 copies.

The *Ázdd* (Lucknow), of the 18th December, is glad to notice that Lord Lansdowne's late tour was an entire success, inasmuch as his

The same.

lordship succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the native princes on behalf of the British Government. The appointment of the Mahárája of Kashmir as President of the Council of Regency reflects great credit on his lordship's sense of justice and shrewdness. On the other hand, the Mahárája should congratulate himself on his restoration to power. He quietly submitted to the withdrawal of power from him, and his forbearance has at last been rewarded. The steady advance of Russia towards the Indian frontier is naturally a source of anxiety to Government, and consequently nothing can be more acceptable to Government than the Mahárája's co-operation with it in fortifying the frontier. The Viceroy's complimentary remarks about Indian chiefs in his late speech will greatly increase the loyalty of the chiefs and the people, who are fully alive to the blessings of British rule.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 16th December, says that during his late tour Lord Lansdowne freely partook of the hospitality

The same.

of native princes and made very reassuring speeches at the close of dinners. His lordship acknowledged his mistake in connection with his interference in Kashmir, and restored the Mahárája to some limited power. The Mahárája may be satisfied at such restoration, but the *Hindustáni* is afraid that His Highness, being under the control of the Resident on the one hand, and of the Council on the other, will hardly be able to improve the affairs of the state. At Gwahior the Viceroy declared that young Scindhia was a promising prince. In what way is he a promising prince? Does he bid fair to fill his palaces with European furniture or to acquire knowledge? His Excellency praised Mahárája Holkar for his laudable efforts in the way of encouraging education, but the question is whether the gods of the Foreign Office are



yet satisfied with His Highness or not. In his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, Lord Lansdowne expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the Begam of Bhopal, who had been so unjustly dealt with by Lord Dufferin, and assured native states that the British Government had no desire to harm them in any way. The only desire of the Government was that the princes should carry on the administration satisfactorily and promote the welfare of their subjects. All honour is due to Lord Lansdowne for giving utterance to such noble sentiments. Such an assurance was greatly needed, as the late proceedings of Government had created widespread disaffection in the minds of the masses and the chiefs. It would be a happy day for this country if the acts of the rulers corresponded with their words. The way in which the ex-Mahārāja Sur Chandra Singh of Manipur was treated by the Government of India, and which has led to his untimely death, will counterbalance all the fair promises made by the Viceroy. When Sur Chandra Singh was driven from his throne by his treacherous brothers, he appealed to the Resident for help, in vain. He sought refuge at Calcutta and represented his case to the Government of India, but nothing was done by the Government to reinstate him, simply because he was considered a weak prince. The serious *emeute* at Manipur put a stop to the pecuniary aid which he had been receiving from the Mahārānis, and reduced him to great straits, and his two children died. The Government of India did not replace him on the throne and did not even appoint his son his successor. When he became penniless and applied for a pension, a monthly stipend of Rs. 200 was sanctioned by the generous Government. But he was unable to avail himself even of this munificent pension, as he could get it only at Brindaban. The Indian chiefs cannot view the objectionable proceedings of the Government in Burma, Kashmir and Manipur with indifference. If it be desired to remove the evil effects of these proceedings, the promises made by the successive Viceroys in their speeches and Government resolutions should be redeemed. It is to be regretted that natives have lost all confidence in the words of the rulers. Lord Lansdowne had better restore that confidence.



Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 16th December, says that a proclamation has been published in some newspapers, under the signatures of the two native Members of the Rámpur Council, who, with reference to the jail riots, declare that the convicts were shot down by their order, and that such summary punishment was necessary to restore order. Evidently they have issued the proclamation, taking upon themselves the entire responsibility for the cruel proceeding, with a view to save Major Vincent from blame. Had the Nawáb been in charge of the administration, and had five convicts been put to death by order of the Members of the Council in this way, would not Sir Auckland Colvin's Government have called for an explanation from the Nawáb and insisted upon the dismissal of the Members?

Issue of a proclamation by the Rámpur Council regarding the late jail riots.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th December, referring to Mr. Hume's proposal regarding the suspension of the Indian National Congress, says that at last wiser counsels have prevailed. The movement has unnecessarily involved an expenditure of ten or twelve lakhs of rupees, created ill-feeling between the Hindu and the Muhammadan communities, and produced doubts in the mind of Government about the loyalty of natives. (The *Akhbár-i-Álam*, Meerut, of the 15th December, observes that at last the National Congress, which threw the apple of discord among the Hindus and Musalmáns, has ceased to exist.)

Mr. Hume's proposal regarding the suspension of the Indian National Congress.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th December, concurs with Mr. Hume in thinking that no meeting of the National Congress should be held in this country until the projected meeting in England has come off, but observes that the abolition of the Congress would be an ill-advised measure. Its supporters should not be disheartened if Government has not yet granted their requests. It is a very useful institution and has given valuable political education to natives during the seven years of its existence. Even if it does no other good, it deserves to be maintained as a political school for natives. It is true that its annual gatherings involve an expenditure of one and a half lakhs of

The same.



rupees, which is rather a large sum for this poor country, but still there are men who can contribute the amount without any difficulty. If Mr. Hume is unable to take part in Indian Congresses owing to failing health, he should be allowed to take rest, though his separation from the institution cannot but be viewed with feelings of deep regret. He is a true friend to this country and has spent a great deal of his time and money on its behalf. Other patriots should come forward to relieve him and spare no pains in nursing the noble tree which he has planted.

The *Mikr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st December, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that no good has accrued from the National Congress, and that the time and money spent on it by its supporters have been simply thrown away. It has failed to influence Government in any way, which continues to conduct the administration according to its own sweet will.

Circulation,  
385 copies.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 22nd December, observes that the speech made by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay at the Rāj Kumar College, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, was an excellent one. His Excellency argued that India and England had so long been united with each other that one could not do without the other, and that Englishmen and natives should trust each other; and said that if there were union between them no kingdom in the world could do them any injury. The Commander-in-Chief's words are entitled to the consideration of every Englishman and native. The maintenance of peace in this country without the presence of the British is really impossible, and a change of rule would destroy all those benefits which this country has derived during the last hundred years and expose it to great hardships, as is usual on such occasions. On the other hand, England can obtain every benefit from this country by keeping it in a prosperous state. But if she foolishly kills the goose that lays the golden eggs, with a view to get all the eggs at once, she will get nothing. Hence she should make a point of improving the condition of

Speech of the Command-  
er in-Chief at the Rāj  
Kumar College, Bombay.

Circulation,  
175 copies.



this country and prevent it from sinking into poverty. The European traders have already sucked all its blood and reduced it to a mere skeleton. It is high time that Government should interfere and save its life, otherwise Government will lose its golden eggs.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th December, observes that Local Self-Government and Government officers. Local Self-Government, which was introduced by Lord Ripon, is calculated to promote the interests of both Government and the people. But it is to be regretted that the authorities are not favourably disposed towards the system, and consequently no material good has yet resulted from it. The elected members of Municipal Boards are not allowed full liberty of speech. If they blindly follow the Magistrate-President, well and good. But if, on the other hand, they show any independence and oppose any proposal of his which they consider injurious to the people, they incur the displeasure of the authorities and are harassed by them in every possible way. Those gentlemen who sympathize with the people entered a strong protest against the water-supply schemes at Benares and Cawnpore, on the ground that the additional burdens which the schemes would necessitate would press heavily on the citizens, but in return they were abused by Government officers and even accused of disloyalty. The supply of pure water is undoubtedly a very desirable thing, but it should be provided only where it is wanted and where the people can afford to pay for it. Nothing could be more reprehensible than to provide pure and wholesome water for the people at the expense of their food. Men who have very small incomes, and who get even one insufficient meal of coarse grain with difficulty in 24 hours, are surely not in a position to pay the heavy cost of water-works. The inhabitants of any Indian town may feel satisfaction at their generously putting ten or eleven lakhs of rupees from their hard-earned money into the pockets of their English brethren for the engines and other things supplied by the latter for water-works, but their joy is turned to grief when they find themselves and their children starving for want of food in consequence. Again, the district officers use the Local Self-



Government scheme as a means of creating mutual disaffection among the people, and take advantage of that disaffection in assessing the different kinds of taxes. Government had better take these things into consideration and take necessary steps with a view to improve the working of Local Self-Government.

The *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 15th December, on the authority of its Mainpuri correspondent, complains of the prevalence of crime at Mainpuri. Lately a goldsmith on his way to his house at 10 P. M. was attacked by robbers, who struck him with sticks and robbed him of eleven or twelve hundred rupees worth of property. The robbery was committed at only 8 or 10 yards from the police station. The goldsmith cried for help, but no policeman came to his rescue. He went over to the police station to report the matter, where he was detained some time and then taken to the city police station. He was again kept waiting at the city police station, and was afterwards told that the kotwal had gone home. So he was taken to the kotwal's house, and in this way several hours were lost, his report being recorded at 4 o'clock next morning. Instead of wasting time, had the policemen at once set themselves to work and searched for the robbers, they might have succeeded in apprehending them. Evidently the police were in league with the thieves and will get a share of the booty, and this is the reason why they gave time to the thieves to escape. Now they are busy making inquiries and have arrested a number of innocent men. Mr. Harkness, the new District Superintendent of Police, has suspended the kotwal and all his subordinates at the city police station. A few days after the robbery above referred to, Lala Bansidhar, Mukhtar, was forcibly deprived of his luggage by robbers about a mile from the city at 5 A. M. on the 2nd December. Early in the morning of the 4th December, at a short distance from the city, another man was attacked by a thief, who belaboured him with sticks and robbed him of a few rupees he had with him at the time. The same day at 7 P. M. Hira Lal, a native physician, was assaulted and wounded by a man in the Raja's Bazar. Mr. Straight, the late District Superintendent of Police, is really responsible for the prevalence of crime. He foolishly removed all the able and

Circulation,  
400 copies.



experienced officials from the city police station and placed it in charge of an official who is a mere Maulvi. It is to be hoped Mr. Harkness, who appears to be a very able officer, will set things right and restore peace and order.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 17th December, complains that orthodox Hindus are unable to take water from the stand-posts in public streets, as those posts are equally accessible to Musalmáns, Christians and even to shoemakers and sweepers. The orders of the Municipal Board regarding house connections are the cause of another general complaint. If a man, who has two or three houses situated near each other, desires to make house connections, he is required to get a separate service pipe laid for each house. It is difficult to understand why the Board is opposed to such houses being supplied with water from the same service pipe. The system adopted by the Board is calculated to expose the owners of houses to a great deal of unnecessary expenditure and consequently to check house connections. The editor gives an instance to show the difference in cost under the two systems, and hopes the Board will reconsider the matter. Another complaint among people is that houses whose rental value is Rs. 50 will be provided with the service pipe of the same diameter ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch) as those whose rental value is Rs. 20, the only distinction made being in the number of stopcocks. Above all, it is to be regretted that the subject of house connections has been entirely left to the discretion of the engineer, no rules having been prescribed.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bhārat Varsha* (Bithur), for December, regrets to notice that landholders have been reduced to a very unsatisfactory condition by many causes. Besides the land revenue, they have to pay several cesses and also to contribute to the Lady Dufferin and other such funds. Even when there is a failure of crops, they are required to pay the revenue instalment, and in case of default, their property is distrained and sold. Moreover, they have to make frequent presents to patwáris and kanúngos and to provide supplies and carts for tahsildárs, naib tahsildárs and Collectors.

Unsatisfactory condition  
of landholders and cultiva-  
tors.



during their visits to their villages. Such being the state of things it is no wonder that the condition of landholders and cultivators is so unsatisfactory. It is the duty of Government to intervene and remedy the evil.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 18th December, says that it would appear that the central European states have lately reduced the duties on Indian cereals. The reduction of the duties is sure to be followed by an increase in the grain exports, and it would be no matter for surprise if the price of wheat rose to ten rupees a maund. The present high prices have been productive of widespread distress among the people, and any further rise will be simply intolerable. It is high time that the Government of India should check the export of grain.

Circulation,  
235 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st December, complains that there is great distress in the interior of the district, owing to the scarcity of food-grains, and that cases of suicide are frequent in consequence. A resident of the Maholi village in the Nazul pargana, being unable to bear the pangs of hunger, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well. Similar cases also occurred at Puranpur, Purwamir and Birankhera in the Cawnpore district and at Bhesomi, pargana Kora, Fatehpur district. If the grain exports were not checked and prices continued as high as they have lately been, distress would increase at every place and thousands of men might kill themselves in every district.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th December, referring to the Camp of Exercise held at Aligarh, complains that shopkeepers at the camp were ill-treated by European and native soldiers and that the soldiers even committed thefts. Ekas and carts were largely pressed into service and passengers were unable to get carriages at the Aligarh railway station in consequence. At several places in the district crops have been almost entirely destroyed by troops, and it remains to be seen what compensation will be paid to the cultivators. Military Camps of Exer-

Circulation,  
425 copies.



cise are very necessary and should be held by all means, but they should be held at such places where they may do little or no harm to the people.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th December, who is a resident of Cawnpore, lately had occasion to pay a visit to Gwalior. He complains that a monkey at the Tundla station is a great nuisance. The brute carries away shoes and other things belonging to passengers waiting at the shed and does not surrender the things until some food is given it. It is a matter of regret and surprise that the station master should take no steps to rid the station of the monkey. The writer returned from Gwalior *via* Jhānsi. He travelled in the train which left Jhānsi at 1 P.M. on the 1st December: about 4 P.M. the train was suddenly stopped between the Moth and Pūnchh stations. The passengers were much frightened at the sudden stoppage of the train, but were not long in doubt as to the cause. The engine-driver left the engine with his gun and thrice fired on a herd of deer, but no deer was shot, and he returned to the engine greatly disappointed. The stoppage of a train at such a place is very objectionable, inasmuch as the train is likely to be attacked and robbed by dakaits.

Circulation,  
235 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 18th December, argues that considering the extremely low wages of labourers in this country, compared with those in Europe and America, the third class railway fare in this country are very high, and that this is the reason why railway travelling has not yet become so popular with the poorer classes as it should be. If the rates of fare were lowered, the railway traffic and revenues would soon increase.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bhārat Varsha* (Bithur), for December, referring to the late Bithur Fair, observes that all the arrangements were good, but that the tax was assessed on shopkeepers with severity.



The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th December, in its local news column, complains that highway robberies are frequent on the new road, and asks the kotwal to check the evil.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

In the railway, the rates of fare were too low, as it should be. If the rates of fare were increased, the railway traffic and revenues would soon increase.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                 | LOCALITY.           | LANGUAGE.   | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER.  | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbar           | Agra                | Urdu        | Weekly                        | Tajammul Hussain       | Dec. 14th       | 1891.            | 262 copies.  |
| 2   | Akhbar-i-Alam         | Meerut              | "           | "                             | Munqarrab Husain Khan. | " 15th          | "                | 65 "         |
| 3   | Alam-i-Taswir         | Cawnpore            | "           | "                             | Rahmat-ul-lah          | "               | 20th             | 300 "        |
| 4   | Almora Akhbar         | Almora              | Hindi       | "                             | Sads Nand              | " 21st          | " 24th           | 105 "        |
| 5   | Anjuman-i-Hind        | Lucknow             | Urdu        | "                             | Kishun Lal             | " 19th          | " 23rd           | 129 "        |
| 6   | Asad                  | "                   | "           | "                             | Ashraf Ali             | " 18th          | " 20th           | 235 "        |
| 7   | Bharat Jivan (Hindi)  | Benares             | Hindi       | "                             | Ram Krishn, Varma,     | " 21st          | " 23rd           | 1,500 "      |
| 8   | Bharat Jivan (Gorkha) | "                   | Gorkha      | "                             | Ditto                  | " 18th          | " 20th           | 600 "        |
| 9   | Bharat Varsha         | Bithur (Cawn-pore). | Hindi       | "                             | Ramadhin               | For Dec.        | "                | 250 "        |
| 10  | Bigya Brindaban       | Brindaban           | "           | Bi-monthly                    | Nannhe Mal             | Dec. 17th       | " 23rd           | 200 "        |
| 11  | Cawnpore Gazette      | Cawnpore            | Urdu        | Weekly                        | Harnam Singh           | " 15th          | " 19th           | 400 "        |
| 12  | Colonel               | Moradabad           | "           | "                             | Banwari Lal            | " 16th          | " 20th           | 250 "        |
| 13  | Dabidaba-i-Qaisari    | Bareilly            | "           | "                             | Thakur Prasad          | " 12th & 19th,  | " 20th & 24th,   | 200 "        |
| 14  | Dabidaba-i-Sikandari  | Rampur              | "           | "                             | Muhammad Hussain,      | " 21st          | " 23rd           | 450 "        |
| 15  | Dabir-i-Hind          | Agra                | "           | Tri-monthly,                  | Amin-ul-din            | " 20th          | "                | 50 "         |
| 16  | Fitnah                | Gorakhpur           | "           | Weekly                        | Nisam Ahmad            | " 16th          | " 20th           | 500 "        |
| 17  | Hamid-ul-Akhbar       | Moradabad           | "           | "                             | Ilahi Bakhsh           | " 20th          | " 22nd           | 91 "         |
| 18  | Hindustan             | Kalkankar           | Hindi       | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla         | " 17th to 23rd, | " 18th to 24th,  | 500 "        |
| 19  | Hindustani            | Lucknow             | Urdu        | Weekly                        | Ganga Prasad, Varna.   | " 16th          | " 19th           | 500 "        |
| 20  | Jaipur Gazette        | Jaipur              | Hind.-Urdu, | Bi-weekly                     | Mahavir Prasad         | " 5th & 9th,    | " 21st           | 100 "        |
| 21  | Jam-i-Jamshed         | Moradabad           | Urdu        | Weekly                        | Jamshed Ali            | " 18th          | " 19th           | 150 "        |



|    |                         |           |   |                   |            |                    |                                    |               |     |   |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----|---|
| 23 | <i>Jubilee Paper</i>    | Lucknow   | " | "                 | Bi-monthly | Yaqub Khan         | 16th                               | 18th          | 300 | "   |
| 23 | <i>Karammah</i>         | "         | " | "                 | Weekly     | Muhammad Yaqub,    | "                                  | 20th          | 250 | "   |
| 24 | <i>Kash Pattrick</i>    | Benares   | " | Hindi-Urdu,       | "          | Lakshmi Shankar,   | 17th                               | 21st          | 500 | (including 843 copies taken by Govt.)       |
|    |                         |           |   |                   |            | Misra, M.A.        | 18th                               |               |     |   |
| 25 | <i>Kiyath Express</i>   | Bareilly  | " | Urdu              | "          | Thakur Prasad      | 12th, 19th & 21st.                 | 20th & 24th,  | 250 | copies.                                     |
| 26 | <i>Kishri Samachar</i>  | Mirzapur  | " | Hindi - Eng-lish. | "          | Madho Prasad       | 12th                               | 24th          | 400 | "   |
| 27 | <i>Kalla-i-Nar</i>      | Cawnpore  | " | Urdu              | "          | Gauri Shankar      | 19th                               | 22nd          | 50  | "   |
| 28 | <i>Kishri-Nimro</i>     | Bijnor    | " | "                 | "          | Karim-ul-Jah       | 21st                               | 24th          | 385 | "   |
| 29 | <i>Kalyan-i-Azam</i>    | Moradabad | " | "                 | "          | Amjad Ali          | "                                  | 20th          | 300 | "   |
| 30 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | Etawah    | " | "                 | "          | Bah-ul-Jah Khan    | 22nd                               | 23rd          | 175 | "   |
| 31 | <i>Kajmaul-Hind</i>     | Jaunpur   | " | "                 | "          | Muhammad Muhsin,   | 21st                               | 22nd          | 80  | "   |
| 32 | <i>Kajmaul-Agra</i>     | Agra      | " | "                 | "          | Jamna Das Biswas   | 15th                               | 18th          | 425 | "   |
| 33 | <i>Kajmaul-Hind</i>     | Fatehpur  | " | "                 | "          | Sheo Narayan Lal   | Oct. 30th & Nov. 8th, 15th & 23rd. | 23rd & 24th,  | 89  | "   |
| 34 | <i>Kajmaul-Hind</i>     | Agra      | " | "                 | "          | Muhammad Ali       | 18th                               | 18th          | 40  | "   |
| 35 | <i>Kajmaul-Mulla</i>    | Moradabad | " | "                 | "          | Fahim-ul-din       | "                                  | 23rd          | 100 | "   |
| 36 | <i>Kajmaul-Sadik</i>    | Harda     | " | Marathi-Eng-lish. | "          | Wazudora Phakar,   | 20th                               | 18th          | 450 | "   |
| 37 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | Lucknow   | " | Urdu              | Daily      | Sheo Prasad        | 16th                               | 18th to 24th, | 540 | copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 38 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | Allahabad | " | Hindi             | Weekly     | Jagan Nath         | 17th                               | 19th          | 400 | copies.                                     |
| 39 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | Moradabad | " | Urdu              | "          | Partap Krishn      | 20th                               | 22nd          | 160 | "   |
| 40 | <i>Kajmaul-i-Changi</i> | Agra      | " | "                 | Monthly    | Hamid Husain, B.A. | For Nov.                           | 23rd          | 150 | "   |
| 41 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | Gorakhpur | " | "                 | Weekly     | Nizam Ahmed        | Dec. 16th                          | 20th          | 325 | "   |
| 42 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | Moradabad | " | "                 | "          | Jamshed Ali        | 18th                               | 19th          | 150 | "   |
| 43 | <i>Kajmaul-Abdhar</i>   | "         | " | "                 | Monthly    | Avtar Krishn       | For Oct. & Nov.                    | "             | 525 | "   |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                        | LOCALITY.   | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME<br>OF<br>PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER.  | DATE<br>OF<br>RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 44  | <i>Kajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i> | Udaipur     | Hindi     | Weekly                              | ...                      | 1891.           | 1891.                  | 100 copies.  |
| 45  | <i>Qidra-i-Hind</i>          | Moradabad   | Urdu      | "                                   | Banwari Lal              | Dec. 14th       | Dec. 18th              | 125 "        |
| 46  | <i>Sabak-i-Sindh</i>         | Khandwa     | Marathi   | "                                   | Lakshman Anant           | " 20th          | " 20th                 | 233 "        |
| 47  | <i>Tamam-i-</i>              | Lucknow     | Urdu      | "                                   | Prayagi                  | " 8th           | " 20th                 | 125 "        |
| 48  | <i>Tah-i-Hind</i>            | Etanar      | "         | "                                   | Puran Chand              | " 13th          | " 19th                 | 250 "        |
| 49  | <i>Tah-i-Hind</i>            | Meerut      | "         | "                                   | Jairaj Singh             | " 16th          | " 20th                 | 115 "        |
| 50  | <i>Tah-i-Hind</i>            | Bulandshahr | Hindi     | Monthly                             | Sajjad Husain            | For Oct. & Nov. | " 22nd                 | 600 "        |

ALLAHABAD:

The 28th December 1891.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.